

The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 9459.—VOL. LVIII.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1868.

PRICE TWOPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 2nd instant, at Port Macquarie, the wife of Henry Price, Esq., of Sydney, died, aged 65 years, of a fever. On the 4th instant, at St. Victoria-terrace, the wife of W. C. WILDFER, Esq., M.P., a son. On the 5th instant, at Port Macquarie, Hunter's Hill, the wife of the Cavalier CHARLES D'AVRAC, of a daughter. On the 6th instant, at her residence, College-street, Hyde Park, Mrs. CHARLES W. WILDFER, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, at St. George's, by the Rev. J. Dwyer, Deacon to Mary Ellen Power, both natives of Ireland.

DEATH.

On the 12th instant, at her residence, 409, Kent-street, South, the beloved wife of the late PATRICK SHANKEY, builder, of this city, aged 48 years. The rest in peace.

On the 13th instant, at her residence, after a very short illness, JOHN EDWARD JONES, only son of J. C. and S. BEAVER, aged 10 months and 8 days.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

A UCKLAND GOLD FIELDS.—STEAM TO HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, WELLINGTON, LYTTELTON, & CO., 1000 TONS, 1500 HP., 1500 TONS, 1500 TONS, AND AUCKLAND.—THE PANAMA, NEW ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY will dispatch one of their steamships for HOKITIKA, GREY, NELSON, and WELLINGTON, taking cargo and passengers. STEAMER, 1000 tons, on or about the 12th of EACH MONTH. EGMONT, THIS DAY, MONDAY, September 14th, at 5 p.m.

For passage apply at the Company's Office, Grafton Wharf.

H. B. BENSON, General Manager.

THE AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

TO MELBOURNE.—City of Melbourne, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 4.30; and Wonga, Wanga, Saturday afternoon, at 3. Paces—Saloon, 25; cabin, 11.30; 1st, 25.

TO HUNTER RIVER.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11; and Coombana, Wednesday night, at 11.

TO CLARENCE TOWN.—Collaroy, to-night, Monday, at 11.

TO PATERSON RIVER.—Goods received and forwarded to Coombana, on Saturday night, at one.

TO BRISBANE.—Flinders Irving, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TO MARYBOROUGH.—Black Swan, Wednesday afternoon, at 4.30.

TO COUCHAMPTON.—Saxonia, to-morrow afternoon, Tuesday, at 5.

TO BROAD SOUND and Pioneer River.—Saxonia will take cargo to be transhipped Rockhampton for Townsville.

TO CLEVELAND BAY, via Gladstone and Port Denison,—Bromesbury, about Thursday, 17th instant.

FROM BRISBANE TO ROCKHAMPTON, calling at Maryborough and Gladstone.—Lochard, Tuesday, 15th instant.

Cables being received for transmission to any of the above ports.

No cargo received for the steamer going to Melbourne or Queensland after 3 p.m. on their day of sailing.

NOTICE.—Return tickets issued to the Hunter River for the week at a flat rate of 25s.

FREDK. H. TROUTON, Manager.

A. S. N. CO., Wharf, Grafton.

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) NIGHT, at 11, the MORIETH, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 7, the CITY OF NEWCASTLE.

Goods received for Clarence Town on TUESDAY.

F. J. THOMAS, Manager.

Office—foot of Market-street.

C. AND N. E. N. C. CO.—STEAM TO GRAFTON, CLARENCE RIVER, via NEWCASTLE, the GRAFTON, on TUESDAY, 10th instant, at 10 p.m. W. WILLIAMS, Secretary.

C. AND N. E. N. C. CO.—STEAM TO GRAFTON, TOMORROW, at 8 p.m.

W. WILLIAMS, Manager.

Office—Commercial Wharf.

STEAM TO MANNING RIVER—FIRE KING, TUESDAY, at noon, from Coombana Wharf. No cargo received after 11 a.m.

STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

STEAM TO NEWCASTLE.—The steamer YOUNG'S, John Clark, master, will be dispatched from South Wharf this DAY, at 5 p.m.

STEPHEN NUTTER, Agent.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

S. TEAM TO MELBOURNE.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by Steamships.

YOU YANGS and DANDENONG, will be dispatched as follows:—

YOU YANGS, Tuesday, 17th September, at noon.

The steamer will be at the above vessels, with enclosed cables for females and families.

FARE—5s.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers, George-street, Agents.

NO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS TO EDEN.

THE S. Y. Y. AND CO.—REGULAR WEEKLY COMMUNICATION by Steamships.

YOUNG'S, John Clark, master, will be dispatched from the above port during the ensuing season, commencing from the 17th instant.

LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

CAIRD, PATERSON, and CO., Agents.

BIGANTINE FOR SALE.—The clipper ship HELLEN, now due from Wellington. Dimensions as under:—

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

GEO. MELLSHIMER.—A LETTER for you at 100, South Head Road.

INQUIRY having been made by his brother, for JOHANNES MOUNTEES MATTHEWS SLOOS, who left Australia in 1852, he is requested to communicate with the undersigned. JACOB RIT.

MASTER, Abercrombie River, Bigga.

JOHN WHITWORTH, late of Measey, McArthur and Sons' Works, Balmain, is requested to call on board the Grafton. His sister has arrived here with a. s. Great Britain's passengers.

J. H. ATKINSON, please call at Morpeth and Hunter's Hill, Kent and Margaret streets.

MRS. ENGLISH who arrived by the Leichhardt steamer, Brisbane, please CALL at Mrs. James's Boarding House.

JAMES ENGLISH.

PARRAMATTA.

TO THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF

PARRAMATTA.

SIR.—We, the inhabitants of Parramatta, respectfully request that you will be pleased to call a public meeting of the inhabitants of the town and district, for the purpose of taking steps to petition the Government for the removal of the Railway Engineering Works from the Sydney Terminal to the Parramatta Junction.

We will, Sir, oblige you obediently.

(Signed) R. JEANNERET, Manager.

STEAM TO WATSON'S BAY.—The steamer YASABEL daily—From Circular Quay, 7.15, 10.15, 1.15, 5.15, Woolloomooloo, 10.30, 2.30. Watson's Bay, 11.30, 4.30. Cabin—return, 1s; children, 6d.

FROM PARAHAMITA, 6.50, 8.50, 11.30, 1, 3, 5 p.m., calling at HUNTER'S HILL, GLENDALE, BELL, and CO., 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31 p.m.

TO PARAHAMITA, 6.30, 8.30, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29,

THE LAND.

(From the *Sydney Mail*, September 12.)

The chief news of importance from England relates to the LEICESTER MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY. As yet no more than the report of some of the implements and machinery trials, which occurred before the show of stock, have arrived; but these contain too much interesting matter to be passed over. The trial ground comprised within its limits 130 acres. The trial of the *general purpose ploughs* came first. The contest lay between the makers; but it is remembered, not the users. Eleven competitors entered, and three judges saw that all was fair. To each competitor a width of 21 feet was given to plough, marked off at the ends with stakes numbering the plot. After opening up the plot with a furrow to the right, and another to the left, abutting upon the plot next in position, and taking three turns, each competitor was to begin the regular work of the competition by taking four turns with a furrow six inches in depth, then four with a seven and a half inch furrow, and to finish off with a nine-inch furrow. The report of which we take advantage says that, so far as could be seen, the prize lay between three of the eleven competitors, these being Howard, Hornsby, and Ransome. The writer refers to a tendency to revert to wooden handles in preference to iron ones, the former being found more unsatisfactory in stiff work. These ploughs had all wheels. The swing ploughs, "without wheels, were in a class to themselves. The light land ploughs seem to have been tried upon land not light; and the best work reported to have been done by Messrs. Howard and Messrs. Ransome and Sime.

Following these were the trials of cultivators or scraffies, harrows, clod-crushers, and rollers, under another set of judges, three in number. The condition of the ground, in consequence of the drought, was so adverse that, of the number competing, only Clay and Bentall got through with their plots. Comstock's rotary spader tried and failed. The comparative incapacity of horse-power as compared with steam power was well shown at this meeting. Steam evidently places a wide range of work within reach of the farmer. Messrs. Fowler, the forerunners in steam ploughing machinery, brought upwards of 300 tons of machinery upon the ground. They showed steam appliances for almost every kind of work connected with tillage. They had two engines of 20-horse power, two of 12, four of 10, and one of 8-horse power. Their engines are remarkable for displaying to the fullest possible extent the use of steel in their construction—a material of only comparatively recent introduction, but which bids fair to bring about quite a new era in mechanical construction, by combining the maximum of strength with the minimum of weight. The set of two 10-horse power engines was set to work to smash up land baked as hard as a solid road, and broke up to the depth of nine inches nearly an acre an hour—including the time occupied in setting down and getting to work. This firm showed a set of apparatus of a different construction. "The implements work to and fro between the engines, one of which is placed on one headland, the other on the opposite, each implement taking only half the field, both in the centre. Another set, of great power, the engines being fitted with two speeds for heavy and light draught, is going to Louisiana, in America, for cultivating sugar plantations. The same firm shows a new cultivator, fifteen feet wide, and a great harrow." The other exhibitors in this class were Messrs. Howard; Hayes, of Stony Stratford, who worked a Smith's cultivator; and Tasker, of Anderover. These steam cultivators and ploughs gave the harrows and rollers that were employed to reduce the land they had tossed about in huge masses a pretty severe time of it. The report says:—"The majority were too light for such heavy work, and went driving over the rough surface-like cockpit boats in a sea with nasty cross waves on." We shall have to wait for the results of these experiments. One little piece of information, however, will show to those interested in such concerns, how careful the English judges are in preparing the grounds on which they base their decisions. Not only must the work done by each steam-plough have a good appearance, it must be more closely fitted by each is ascertained. Howard, of Bedford, fitted 30 st. 6 lbs.; Tasker, 22 st. 4 lbs.; Fowler, 33 st. 6 lbs.; Hayes, 13 st. 0 lbs. The total show of implements was further increased this year. There were 6869 entries. There were twenty-three sheds, 300 feet long by 20 feet wide! There were fifteen sheds, 200 feet long. For seeds and models there were eight sheds, 180 feet long and 13 feet wide. For machinery in motion there were two sheds, 1050 feet long by 25 feet wide.

The farmers that bear their reverses quietly, judging from the papers. They complain in the columns of the agricultural weeklies of the long continued drought and its effects. Wheat is the only crop that seems to stand the best, and everywhere the harvest is hurried on. The barley looks sickly, hay crops go into very small compass; the pastures are bare, large breadths of turnips are past recovery. The thermometer varies between 70° and 90° Fahr. In England they have known such things before. Years of drought are historical. The *Annual Register* contains many records of the kind. In 1818 great preparations were made to ward off famine. Immense quantities of barley, oats, and rye arrived from Baltic; large quantities of Indian corn from America; and beans and Indian corn from Italy and Egypt. Hay was sent from New York, and barley from Constantinople. In October, oats were worth from 6s. to 8s. per bushel of 60 lbs.; wheat, 12s. to 12s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs.; beans, 70s. to 80s. per quarter.

Those who are in search of good Shorthorned stock will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste on Wednesday next. We understand that Mr. Richard Cox, in leaving Greystanes, near Parramatta, offers by unreserved sale the herd he has been for some time collecting. It is matter for satisfaction that although Greystanes changes owners it is not likely to pass into oblivion, but is destined to stand out in future as a model for the county of Cumberland. Mr. Walter Lamb, who succeeds Mr. Cox in possession, has already commenced to lay the foundation of such a herd of shorthorns as shall reflect credit upon the colony. We learn with pleasure that it is not only his intention to show what may be done by careful selection in the improvement of live stock, but to exemplify upon the land the results of liberal management in conformity with the principles of good husbandry. It is a somewhat novel spectacle to see a gentleman quit the town for the country for the purpose of investing his property in this beneficial manner. But while there is an air of patriotism about the procedure which we are glad to recognise, we feel assured that the step, if taken and maintained in prudence, will prove highly profitable. Indeed, in this consideration lies the encouragement and worth of the act. A

BEER-CLUBS.

(From the *London Review*.)

The barley harvest has come, and will soon be followed by hop-picking. The exceptional weather of the past summer, with its long continuance of drought and unclouded suns, has prematurely ripened the crops and advanced their ingathering. It has proved singularly beneficial to the hops; and, on the whole, has dealt with the barley far more kindly than was at first anticipated. If the produce of the latter will fall short of the average, the yield of the former will be abundant—at least, so far as present appearances can justify the old saying, "You can never be sure of the hops until you have got them into your pocket." Poor in ear, stunted in stalk, thin and defective, as is barley in place, yet to the eye it has presented its accustomed field-of-the-cloth of gold aspect, or seemed "like a sea of glory, becalmed upon the plain;" while the tall bines of the hops are laden with fruitful clusters that most graceful and picturesque plant that exalt the English hopyard as superior in beauty to the Italian vineyard. We may hope that their present fair promise will be amply fulfilled, and that the "pockets" of hops will help to fill the jumble as to neutralise whatever might otherwise be valuable in it. Mr. Willoughby Wood says, and truly, that he considers the stamping out system, exercised by some benevolent power, in the case of bulls palpably below an average standard of merit, would be a great blessing to the country. "Nothing," he continues, "short of a measure of that kind will free us, we doubt, from the curse of bad cattle, bred solely because bad bulls, got at little cost, have proved a temptation too great to be resisted by those who are not in the habit of taking results into consideration, or of weighing them against a first outlay." This is said for the benefit of English breeders, and it is very applicable here. "We have frequently seen bulls," says another shorthorn authority, "that it would have been an act of the greatest kindness, even to the owner, to have knocked on the head, were it for no other reason than to frighten them against breeding such brutes on their farms, and bringing their back to the sun's rays, having gained a new lease for labour. It is true, that in a few isolated cases "a drink" of water is made to take place of beer; and it is also true that in many instances cold tea is made the substitute—and not a bad one, for, if it be made without milk and sugar, it has the advocacy of many grouse-shooters, and deer-stalkers as being the best beverage to carry a man through a hard day's work. It is moreover true that in the cider counties, although for the most part they are hop-growing districts, the apple takes precedence of hops and barley as a foundation for the favourite liquor of the day-labourer, who, perhaps, is born and bred to the fruit of that tree which, eight centuries ago, was pronounced by William of Malmesbury to be indigenous to Worcestershire soil, and which was also so plentiful in Herefordshire that Fuller quaintly said of that county, "This shire better answereth to the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany, whereof it is called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made," and not only made, but drunk; for in that pleasant region of English cider, and not beer, is the recognised quencher of thirsts among the tillers of the soil and the gatherers of the fruits of the earth. But whatever local popularity may be achieved by cider in certain districts, yet, if we take the country through, beer is the national beverage of the Briton. You may deprive a pauper of his vote without hurting him, and if you steal his purse you only steal trash; but to "rob a poor man of his beer" is the most heinous crime in England's decoupage, and merits the severest punishment. But how, and from whence, does the poor man procure his beer, and what is the composition of that curious and abominable liquid sold to him at public-houses under the slandered name of beer? These are questions worthy of thoughtful consideration, and they may be pressed home with peculiar force at the season of barley-harvest and hop-picking.

At the colour of the grain changes to burnished gold and ruby orange it is the custom in rural districts—more especially in the Ridings and Eastern counties, where cider is not common—for thrifty cottagers to brew a small barrel of beer, as they say, "for the harvest." It is designed to help them through the extra work of the season, and to save them the trouble and expense of having their beer-bottles replenished at the public-house. N. W., such a custom as this seems to us to be worthy of all approval, and to deserve a wider acceptance among our rural population. And the chief reason why is that many runs are severely suffering from an unusual scarcity of grass; neither the natural nor artificial grasses being able to stand against droughts and frosts, of which the latter have been very hard upon the young feed this last month or two." The words of advice on the situation are as applicable to settlers here as well as there. "However severe the present weather may be upon the young crops it is equally favourable to those who are busy in preparing their land for roots, and every season's experience tends to prove the importance of growing these aids to our pastures. Those farmers who have now a few acres of mangolds in store stand in almost an enviable position with those who have not made this provision. A good manager ought always, in providing for the future, to calculate how long each acre of fiddler will last, and it will always pay to be liberal in the calculation." There is good sense here, as is usual with the *Economist*. The same paper mentions the exhibition of two carcasses of mutton, preserved by Mr. Littlewood. They are the only crop that seems to stand the best, and everywhere the harvest is hurried on. The barley looks sickly, hay crops go into very small compass; the pastures are bare, large breadths of turnips are past recovery. The thermometer varies between 70° and 90° Fahr. In England they have known such things before. Years of drought are historical. The *Annual Register* contains many records of the kind. In 1818 great preparations were made to ward off famine. Immense quantities of barley, oats, and rye arrived from Baltic; large quantities of Indian corn from America; and beans and Indian corn from Italy and Egypt. Hay was sent from New York, and barley from Constantinople. In October, oats were worth from 6s. to 8s. per bushel of 60 lbs.; wheat, 12s. to 12s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs.; beans, 70s. to 80s. per quarter.

Those who are in search of good Shorthorned stock will have an opportunity of gratifying their taste on Wednesday next. We understand that Mr. Richard Cox, in leaving Greystanes, near Parramatta, offers by unreserved sale the herd he has been for some time collecting. It is matter for satisfaction that although Greystanes changes owners it is not likely to pass into oblivion, but is destined to stand out in future as a model for the county of Cumberland. Mr. Walter Lamb, who succeeds Mr. Cox in possession, has already commenced to lay the foundation of such a herd of shorthorns as shall reflect credit upon the colony. We learn with pleasure that it is not only his intention to show what may be done by careful selection in the improvement of live stock, but to exemplify upon the land the results of liberal management in conformity with the principles of good husbandry. It is a somewhat novel spectacle to see a gentleman quit the town for the country for the purpose of investing his property in this beneficial manner. But while there is an air of patriotism about the procedure which we are glad to recognise, we feel assured that the step, if taken and maintained in prudence, will prove highly profitable. Indeed, in this consideration lies the encouragement and worth of the act. A

farm that is an example farm must be conducted for profit; and it is something to find an astute business man seeing his way to make a profit by farming in Cumberland, when most of our wiseacres recognise nothing but failure and desolation. We hope that this example may bear its fruit, and that many gentlemen who now allow others to play with their money in companies and the like, may see to the investment of it themselves, in a way that will give them a practical interest in life and a special influence in the advancement of the colony. The four hundred guinea bull Imperial Purple is decidedly a good beginning; that is to say, if he be in any way equal to his brother Grand Prince, who now presides over the Neotsfield herd. The business now is to get him well mated, and then to be careful of the progeny. Too little care is exercised by breeders here in the preservation of a high type of form. There is a tendency to regard blood as being everything, whereas it is extremely dangerous to the future character of a herd to disregard form for blood. It is possible for an animal to have a pedigree as long as one's arm, but yet to be a very sorry beast. The pedigree may present such a jumble as to neutralise whatever might otherwise be valuable in it. Mr. Willoughby Wood says, and truly, that he considers the stamping out system, exercised by some benevolent power, in the case of bulls palpably below an average standard of merit, would be a great blessing to the country. "Nothing," he continues, "short of a measure of that kind will free us, we doubt, from the curse of bad cattle, bred solely because bad bulls, got at little cost, have proved a temptation too great to be resisted by those who are not in the habit of taking results into consideration, or of weighing them against a first outlay." This is said for the benefit of English breeders, and it is very applicable here. "We have frequently seen bulls," says another shorthorn authority, "that it would have been an act of the greatest kindness, even to the owner, to have knocked on the head, were it for no other reason than to frighten them against breeding such brutes on their farms, and bringing their back to the sun's rays, having gained a new lease for labour. It is true, that in a few isolated cases "a drink" of water is made to take place of beer; and it is also true that in many instances cold tea is made the substitute—and not a bad one, for, if it be made without milk and sugar, it has the advocacy of many grouse-shooters, and deer-stalkers as being the best beverage to carry a man through a hard day's work. It is moreover true that in the cider counties, although for the most part they are hop-growing districts, the apple takes precedence of hops and barley as a foundation for the favourite liquor of the day-labourer, who, perhaps, is born and bred to the fruit of that tree which, eight centuries ago, was pronounced by William of Malmesbury to be indigenous to Worcestershire soil, and which was also so plentiful in Herefordshire that Fuller quaintly said of that county, "This shire better answereth to the name of Pomerania than the dukedom of Germany, whereof it is called, being a continued orchard of apple-trees, whereof much cider is made," and not only made, but drunk; for in that pleasant region of English cider, and not beer, is the recognised quencher of thirsts among the tillers of the soil and the gatherers of the fruits of the earth. But whatever local popularity may be achieved by cider in certain districts, yet, if we take the country through, beer is the national beverage of the Briton. You may deprive a pauper of his vote without hurting him, and if you steal his purse you only steal trash; but to "rob a poor man of his beer" is the most heinous crime in England's decoupage, and merits the severest punishment. But how, and from whence, does the poor man procure his beer, and what is the composition of that curious and abominable liquid sold to him at public-houses under the slandered name of beer? These are questions worthy of thoughtful consideration, and they may be pressed home with peculiar force at the season of barley-harvest and hop-picking.

At the colour of the grain changes to burnished gold and ruby orange it is the custom in rural districts—more especially in the Ridings and Eastern counties, where cider is not common—for thrifty cottagers to brew a small barrel of beer, as they say, "for the harvest." It is designed to help them through the extra work of the season, and to save them the trouble and expense of having their beer-bottles replenished at the public-house. N. W., such a custom as this seems to us to be worthy of all approval, and to deserve a wider acceptance among our rural population. And the chief reason why is that many runs are severely suffering from an unusual scarcity of grass; neither the natural nor artificial grasses being able to stand against droughts and frosts, of which the latter have been very hard upon the young feed this last month or two." The words of advice on the situation are as applicable to settlers here as well as there. "However severe the present weather may be upon the young crops it is equally favourable to those who are busy in preparing their land for roots, and every season's experience tends to prove the importance of growing these aids to our pastures. Those farmers who have now a few acres of mangolds in store stand in almost an enviable position with those who have not made this provision. A good manager ought always, in providing for the future, to calculate how long each acre of fiddler will last, and it will always pay to be liberal in the calculation." There is good sense here, as is usual with the *Economist*. The same paper mentions the exhibition of two carcasses of mutton, preserved by Mr. Littlewood. They are the only crop that seems to stand the best, and everywhere the harvest is hurried on. The barley looks sickly, hay crops go into very small compass; the pastures are bare, large breadths of turnips are past recovery. The thermometer varies between 70° and 90° Fahr. In England they have known such things before. Years of drought are historical. The *Annual Register* contains many records of the kind. In 1818 great preparations were made to ward off famine. Immense quantities of barley, oats, and rye arrived from Baltic; large quantities of Indian corn from America; and beans and Indian corn from Italy and Egypt. Hay was sent from New York, and barley from Constantinople. In October, oats were worth from 6s. to 8s. per bushel of 60 lbs.; wheat, 12s. to 12s. 9d. per bushel of 60 lbs.; beans, 70s. to 80s. per quarter.

so long as the club maintains the prefix of "coal" or "clothing," or some such magic name, its respectability and importance is guaranteed, and clergymen and district visitors take it in hand readily and fearlessly, with the full assurance that they are working in a good cause.

Why should not there be clubs by whose aid the cottager should be enabled to have his necessary beer, in a wholesome condition and at a fair price, not only at harvest time, but all the year round? We believe that any well-directed plan towards securing this end would be a consummation worthy to be wished for, and would greatly advance the temperance movement. Of course we speak of real temperance, and not that which is connected with the "Alliance." The fanatic whose creed is "Total Abstinence" (though not from meat and virulent abuse) would doubtless say, "You must not place temptation in the poor man's way: if the labourer has a barrel of beer in his house, he will not rest satisfied until he has drunk it and been made drunk by it." To which one might reply, "If you have a joint of beef before you, do you leave any of it for the next day? If I have not only barrels of beer in my cellar, but wine and spirits also, does it necessarily follow that I must be tipping all day long?" The fact is, that in five cases out of six the poor man who, on rare occasions, gets fuddled or overcome at the public-house, is not the person who is most to blame. His landlord may have lodged him in a hotel far inferior in its adaptation to its destined purpose than are the stables for the horses or the stalls for the oxen. And if poor Hodge occasionally exchanges the wretched squalor and discomfort of his home for the comparative brightness and coziness of the village ale-house, what wonder is it, when being there and pressed to drink by jovial company, he should sometimes succumb to the influence of the hour and of the drugged drink? Very rarely indeed can "publican's beer" be obtained from the village public-house at less than fourteenpence the gallon, and its usual price is sixteenpence, for which is supplied a thick nauseous liquor, in which coquulus indicus and the like ingredients create a maddening thirst. The vendors of this stuff will tell you that the agricultural labourers prefer it to a poorer and thinner drink. And it is quite possible that this may be partly true, and that Hodge may need education not only in the three R's, but also in his taste for beer. All we would ask is, give him a trial. Keep him away from the public-house and all its abominations, not only by giving him a decent home to live in and a plot of garden to cultivate, but also by enabling him to have in his own house his own barrel of beer, that he may share it with his wife and growing children, who need it as badly as he himself does. Show him the way in which he may help himself in these matters, or, if need be, help him a little in them; and we fully believe that the foul weed of drunkenness will be greatly thinned, if not wholly eradicated, through the medium of village beer-clubs.

LETTERS OF KING THEODORE TO SIR R. NAPIER.

"If we would avoid acquiring from the perusal of these letters an erroneous conception of Theodore's disposition, to read them less in the light of the language which he holds in them than in that of the actions and tenor of his past life. Thus it will not be forgotten that, while they were being written, the mangled remains of at least 200 of his countrymen, who had been butchered by his order, were exposed to view at the bottom of the rock from which they had been thrown. The treacherous manner in which, only a few days before the appearance of our army, he plundered the peasants of the districts round Magdala, who, trusting to his solemn promise of protection, had always been faithful to him, may be further taken as a further illustration of the late King's real character."

Sir Robert Napier remarks, in the course of a despatch dated the 18th June, that the widow who died in the English camp had been more of a prisoner than a wife. Her father was kept in confinement till he died, and her two brothers till the English released them.

WHAT SHOULD WE DRINK.

(From the *Athenaeum*.)

What should we Drink? An Inquiry suggested by Mr. E. L. Beckwith's "Practical Notes on Wine." By James L. Denman (Longmans and Co.)

MR. BECKWITH was an Associate Juror and Reporter on Wines at the Paris Exhibition, 1867." In a little work, to which Mr. Denman has given the title of "Associate Juror and Reporter on Wines at the Paris Exhibition, 1867," he has spoken in terms of praise of some of our old, and some of our not yet departed, favourites. Mr. Denman, who is known as a wine-merchant, takes exception to the praise. He formerly dealt in the usual variety; he is now more exclusive; and is, in England, the great champion of the Greek Bacchus. "My object," he says, "is merely to make known the merits of pure wine. If port and sherry were good, I should not have sought for other wines, but should have rested content with the excellent business once accruing to me from them." Mr. Denman that "it would suit to a marvel the first course of fish." Another seems to have only experience enough to compare the same wine with "the brandied cheap sherries," which are to be most found at feasts, where the wine is what is improperly called "supplied," for which this particular Greek wine "will never be given up"—an assertion which is hardly a recommendation. Again, we find a wine testified to by one taster as "very like what a natural port is said to be," with which Dr. Druitt does not exactly agree; for he describes it as "intensely sweet, full-bodied, rough and grapy." And, lastly, of Santorin, one taster deposes that it is "a natural, dry port;" a second that it is "a new wine approaching burgundy;" while an accomodating third (in the spirit of Mrs. Inchbald's Mr. Harmony, or of the gentleman who had to pronounce as to whether a portrait represented the Saracen's Head or Sir Roger de Coverley) kindly suggests that there is "a good deal to be said on both sides, and that this wine is 'something between port and burgundy,'" and, indeed, a very excellent wine it is, but as different from both as each is from the other.

Mr. Denman's "What should we Drink?" is a little riddle, the solution of which is "Greek Wines," in which he deals. He is perfectly justified in recommending them, either in the character of Monsieur Jossé, or through the friends, judges, and customers who agree with him. We can add our own testimony to the excellence, wholesomeness, and, in many cases, inexpensiveness, of Greek wines; but we entirely dissent from the assertion, by whomsoever made, that natural sherry and natural port, at "reasonable prices," are not procurable in England.

CURIOSITY AMERICAN STORY.—The American papers set aside a tale, which for violent improbability exceeds all the inventions of sensational writers; yet its truth is maintained, and the incidents it relates, it is said, arise from the basis of a forthcoming trial. Two friends, one a clergyman, the other a tailor—strange intimacy between the cloth and its cutter—fall out, and turn to bitter enemies. They quarrel and are separated by miles, the clergyman's words to his friend being to the effect that he hoped, in the lapse of a year, he might die and, rejoice over his cover. Exactly a year runs out, and to the day comes a communication to the vindictive clergyman, informing him that his bête was accomplished. The tailor was dead. Away starts the minister to gloat over the visible proof. He reaches the house of the deceased, and finds the body lying beside the coffin, which he wants to open that he may vent his retaliation over the poor cold remains of his friend. While he is gloating on this brutal satisfaction, the lid of the coffin rises, and the tailor is thrown aside, the tailor, in the enjoyment of every function and faculty of life, assails the clergyman and kills him on the spot. He is then huddled into the coffin in the place of the supposed dead, and finally buried in his stead. The tailor had to wander away from the scene of this act of retribution, but was after recognised, and is now to be put on trial for his crime. Such strange deeds have, from time to time, come to light, engendered by the singular social condition and peculiar character of our American cousins, that there is just a hint of probability this strange story may have a foundation of truth. I am reminded by it of a Russian story I read somewhere, of a murder, at first supposed to have been committed by a dead man. It related that, according to a Russian custom, when anyone dies the body of the deceased, the day previous to interment, is brought to a church, where priests pass the night in prayer for the dead man's soul. The priests, who are the only persons allowed to enter the church, were accompanied by a chorister, and were in the act of repeating the usual orisons, when, to their surprise, he beheld the body rise from its coffin and advance towards him. Rushing to the

HEROD THE GREAT.*

(From the *Saturday Review*)
M. DE SAULCY's Life of "Herod the Great," to whom he justly denies that title in any true sense of the word, is based on the authority of Josephus. He reserves to himself, however, the right of correcting the Jewish historian where national prejudices or personal interests have warped his judgment, and claims to have one special qualification for his task in having visited Palestine, and made his way through regions where no European traveller had for centuries set his foot. The work is interesting, though it is too much spun out, and does not contain much that will be new to the historical student. But we must enter a protest at starting against the unpardonable slovenliness of its arrangement. There is no apology for an index or table of contents, nor is there even any division into chapters. The volume consists of three "parts," without any distinctive titles; and the third part includes nearly three-fourths of the whole book. In short, whatever can be done to promote the inconvenience of the reader is done with perverse consistency throughout. If you have read the book through, and want any particular passage or reference, you must begin reading it through again to find it. The reign of Herod, properly so called, is comprised in the third part, though we are never told so. Some account of the circumstances which led to the Idumean dynasty being substituted for that of the Asmoneans—who had held supreme authority, civil and ecclesiastical, in Judea, since the time of Judas Maccabeus—was indispensable as an introduction to "the reign of the usurper who gave over to the Romans his adopted people." To most persons the period which intervenes between the wars of the Maccabees and the Christian era is the least known of any portion of Jewish history. We will, therefore, briefly retrace its leading events to the accession of Herod, partly with the assistance of Herod, partly from other sources.

In the year 141 n. c. Simon, a younger brother of Judas Maccabeus, took the fort of Zion, in Jerusalem, from the Syrians, and the people gave as a reward to him and his family the hereditary dignity of prince and high-priest "until the true prophet should arise." Simon was murdered six years later, and John Hyrcanus succeeded him, and ruled for thirty years. He conquered the Idumeans and compelled them to adopt circumcision, and formed a close alliance with the Romans. His son Aristobulus was the first to assume the title of king; he was a cruel and unscrupulous tyrant, and put many of his relations to death. He was succeeded by his brother Jannus, who followed the traditional policy of his family in supporting the Sadducees against the Pharisees; a civil war broke out which cost the lives of 50,000 men, and at its close no less than 800 Pharisees were crucified, and their wives and children massacred before their eyes, while the victorious Jannus gave a feast to his concubines, and 8000 Pharisees fled to Syria and Egypt. But on his deathbed he advised his wife Salome Alexandra, to follow the counsel of the Pharisees, who alone had the confidence of the people, and under her sway they were restored to power. With her death, 70 n.c., the independence of Judea drew to its close. A bloody conflict broke out between her two sons, Hyrcanus and Aristobulus, and both invoked Roman aid. In the year 63, on the Great Day of Atonement, Pompey at the head of his army entered Jerusalem, and even penetrated into the Holy of Holies; 12,000 Jews were put to death. Had Judea become at once in name, as it did in fact, a Roman province, we cannot doubt, as Dr. Döllinger has observed in his *Heidentum und Judentum*, that its condition would have been more tolerable under a strict and well-ordered Government than for many years it actually was as a dependent kingdom, subject at once to the cruel despotism of Herod and the arbitrary suzerainty of Rome. Indeed, on Herod's death, the Jews petitioned Augustus to unite it with Syria into a Roman province, but in vain. But we are anticipating. Antipater, the Idumean, father of Herod, contrived, through the favour of the Romans, to pave the way for his own family ascending the throne. For a time Antipater, son of Aristobulus, supported himself by Parthian aid, on the throne, and Herod fled to Rome. There he was crowned, 40 n.c., by direction of the Senate, and went with Caesar and Antony to return thanks to the gods on the Capitol. After four years of warfare, and a siege of five months, he took Jerusalem on the very same day on which Pompey had entered it twenty-seven years before. A hideous carnage, sparing neither sex nor age, took place in the streets, houses, and the very temple, and it was only by bribing his Roman soldiers that Herod was able to preserve his future capital from being turned into a heap of ruins. Antigonus was beheaded, the last of the eight royal high-priests of the Asmonean dynasty, who had for a hundred and twenty-six years ruled in Jerusalem, and forty-five of his leading adherents perished with him. His death marks the real commencement of Herod's reign, though he had received the crown four years previously at Rome. By his marriage with Mariamne, granddaughter on her father and mother's side respectively both of Aristobulus and Hyrcanus II, he sought to combine in his own person the claims of the Asmonean dynasty as well as his own. But in his jealousy of their influence he caused her, as well as her father, mother, grandfather, and both his sons by her, to be executed, and her brother Aristobulus, whom he had made high-priest at sixteen, to be drowned in a bath the next year. When his body was already putrefying, in his last illness, he ordered the execution of his eldest son, Antipater, who had been his instrument and adviser in all these cruelties.

It may readily be conceived that a former usurper who had won his way to the throne, through torrents of blood, by ousting the native dynasty with the aid of Pagan arms, would not be acceptable to his Jewish subjects. But this was not all. The Idumeans, as we have seen, were forcibly incorporated by Hyrcanus I, into the Jewish State, and compelled to undergo circumcision. But they were not Jews at heart. Herod had not scrupled to signalise his coronation at Rome by an act of idolatrous worship, and he made no secret of his Pagan leanings when established in his new kingdom. He sent rich presents to Pagan temples, and had the Olympic games celebrated, and the Pythian temple at Rhodes, which had been burnt down, rebuilt with Jewish money. He did indeed, also, rebuild the Temple of Jerusalem, but over its principal entrance was placed a golden eagle, in token of the Roman supremacy; and when a party of the Jews, headed by Matthias the Scribe, threw it down, the dying King ordered them to be burnt alive. In short, Herod only remained a Jew in name, and as a political precaution against the substitution of some other ruler in his place. At an enormous outlay he completed his new capital of Cesarea, which the monolithic city of Jerusalem. They hated him

deeply as at once a usurper, a foreigner, an adulterer, and a tyrant; and this hatred was not lessened by the conviction that resistance would be worse than hopeless. Herod, however, was by no means deficient in personal courage, or in that tact which can at least assume the semblance of whatever virtue it may be desirable to be credited with. When the people, who had been thoroughly demoralised by the destruction of 30,000 persons in a tremendous earthquake, were further alarmed at the threat of an Arabian invasion, he appealed, in a vigorous address recounted by Josephus, to their spirit, their patriotism, and their confidence in God. A brilliant victory, resulting in a wholesale slaughter of the enemy, ensued. Nor did he show himself less equal to the emergency when all his prosperity appeared for the moment to be shattered by the battle of Actium, and the final overthrow of Mark Antony, to whose fortunes he had throughout attached himself. He presented himself at Rhodes, before Octavius Caesar, in the attitude of a subject, but not of a mere suppliant. After explaining his previous conduct in a tone of dignified respect, he concluded, according to Josephus, in the following words:—

"Spirit, that lurks such form within, it is known to all thy kin. Self-kindled every soul ignites, And hints the future that I owe."

But the theory of development further teaches that the evolution of new parts is the consequence of pre-existing parts adapted to a new state of things or existence. Thus the tadpole of the salamander has gills and lives in the water; but the *Salamander Atra*, which lives up on the mountains, and brings forth its young fully formed, has all the parts necessary for its new existence. But in the gravid female is found, when cut open, tadpoles with feathered gills, like tadpoles of water-newts. These have no reference to the life of the creature on the mountains, but solely refer to ancestral adaptations. From this we derive the knowledge that when a creature or plant changes by natural selection its nature, or its pursuits, it puts on new forms or growth, and leaves the old ones behind in a state of abeyance as unnecessary and unsuitable to its new mode of existence. Yet, strange to say, and extraordinary as it may appear, the old phases are reproduced in the embryo or germ, showing the origin whence it sprang. To explain, however, further the development theory, we have only to trace the history of the human race from a state of barbarism to the present stage of civilisation, or to look back from infancy to mature age. By this system of development the human race has risen from a state of the lowest degradation and ignorance into one of the highest grandeur and profoundest knowledge; from the wigwams of the aboriginal tribes to the mansions of civilised Europe; from the stone hatchets to the cutlery of Sheffield; and from the knowledge of the wild Indian

—Whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears Him in the wind," to that profound philosophy which can trace the planets in their courses, or prognosticate the return of a comet. We thus leave behind us the characteristics of barbarism, and the human brain, which once contained all the instincts that prompted to cruelty and revenge, and murder and rapine, is now developed into a brain with instincts suited to the changed condition of the race—prompting to the pursuits of industry and the arts of peace; to the love of virtue and the rights of man. A'd it further hints that we must still go on to a higher state; shaking off and leaving behind us whatsoever is not consistent with truth and justice, and for the well-being of the human kind at large.

Onslow-road.

THE CAREER OF AN AMERICAN FEMALE DETECTIVE.

(From the *New York Review*)

Mrs. Kate Warr, born in the town of Erin, Chemung Co., N. Y., of poor parents, had few opportunities of education; but nature had educated her by giving her a large brain, a good judgment, quick perception, and a resourceful wit. Mr. Pinkerton commenced business as a private detective about fifteen years ago. Some two years after he was called upon by Mrs. Warr, a stranger, who applied for a position as a female detective. Up to that time he had not thought of employing females, but the novelty and utility of the thing quickly banished what he supposed might be the prejudices of society, and, after several interviews, she was taken into service. She soon proved her competency, and when it became necessary to add other females to that branch of the service, Mrs. Warr was chosen as their head. Her force was thoroughly organised, and the most rigid rules of discipline, moral and otherwise, were laid down. Her control over all her subordinates was commensurate with her strong will, her unceasing vigilance, and her strict morality. A severe code she deemed necessary, both for the preservation and utilisation of the force, and to overcome the scruples that mankind entertained of the propriety of that kind of service. Her own life as a vindication of the wisdom of her creed, for her duty even led her into associations unpleasant to dwell on, and brought her constantly into contact with the worst phases of society.

Among some of the earlier investigations submitted to her charge was that of the robbery of the Adams Express Company, at Montgomery, Alabama. The loss was about 10,000 dollars. After a long and intricate search, she followed the package step by step, until she finally recovered it, except 485 dollars, at Jenkinsburg, in this State, about one year after it had been stolen. At the time of the passage of Mr. Lincoln and suite from Harrisburg to Washington to be inaugurated, the air was thick with rumours of assassination, and well organised plots had been laid in Baltimore, the details of which no one sufficiently knew to propose a plan of circumvention. Suddenly an "unknown lady" appeared and arranged the time of departure, the procuring of sleeping-car berths, and such other precautionary steps as to her intimate knowledge of the plot and ready judgment suggested. This "unknown lady" was Mrs. Warr.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Pinkerton having been assigned to duty as the head of the secret service of the army of the United States, Mrs. Warr took charge of the female department in Washington, and continued at the head of it until 1863, when Mr. Pinkerton retired from service for a short time. Whilst in Washington her experience was varied and startling, she having to combat with the whole army of female spies, and secret agents of the rebels. Always cool, calm, and collected, she managed her part admirably, and her services were of infinite value to the Government. Under Mr. Pinkerton, she, in 1865, assumed charge of the female department of the secret service at New Orleans, where her natural ability and former experience served to add to her career of usefulness. She undoubtedly ranked as the best female detective in the United States, if not in the world.

Though not a member of any Church, her life was ornamented with all the Christian graces. Charity was a marked feature, and whether in aiding the hunted contraband, or caring to the sick or wounded in the prison-house, she always left the sufferer indebted to her for a kind word or act. Quick to perceive and prompt to do, she proved that females are useful in the sphere to which the wants of society have long been loth to assign them. As she lived so she died, a strong, pure, and devoted woman. Her remains lie entombed in the private lot of Mr. Pinkerton in Graceland Cemetery.

* Histoire d'Herod, Roi des Juifs. Par F. de Saulcy. Paris: L. Hachette & Co. 1867.

EVERYBODY has heard of Mr. Darwin's theory of development, but few, I apprehend, have waded through the ponderous details of the volumes he has already put forth. Perhaps a few remarks by way of illustration may not be unacceptable to your readers. The science of embryology has initiated us into facts of a most extraordinary and startling nature. It appears that the embryo or germ goes through all the stages of its ancestral pre-existence. By some this has been termed the preformation hypothesis; by others the epigenesis, or outgrowth. In all probability evolution or new growth is the proper hypothesis; that is to say development of parts from the pre-existing creature or organisation, according to the circumstances under which it has its being. I will not, gentle reader, go through the particulars which lead to the frightful idea that you are distantly related to a fish—perchance a tadpole—and that you once had a tail. But I will merely start from the point when proud intellectual man sprang into existence upon the earth in the shape of a savage. From this point the mental development of the civilised man passes through the stages which the race passed through in the course of its long history, and the psychology of the child reproduces the psychology of the savage. It was supposed from this embryological exhibition, on the principle of preformation, and perhaps on the doctrine of predestination, that the history of the individual was pre-ordained from the time of Adam to the end of his existence. But the theory of development or epigenesis establishes the fact that the new formations of mind or body are the outgrowth or product of pre-existing parts, induced by the surrounding circumstances under which the individual holds its existence in its species in its generation. Thus I might say that the child passes through the phases of psychology of its ancestors, sometimes reproducing characteristics of its grandfather or great grandfather, modified, as it were, by the characteristics of the parents that gave it birth. The development of the child as it grows up is again modified by the treatment it receives, and the society in which it lives. This development is naturally slow; and it is a mistake to hasten by violent and artificial means a development which should be gentle and natural. The precocious child is seldom the most successful adult. Nature herself acts very slow degrees. In fact, the materials by

which she works are very scant and rude, and yet she has the universe at her command, and is working everywhere. She does everything well. Out of crude materials she forms the noblest structures, adding here a little and there a little, until the whole fabric is complete. Out of the simple materials of the blood she forms bone and flesh and muscle, each particle being attracted to its appropriate place by an immutable law of affinity which is regulated by the exact requirement of the part to which it is directed; and the requirements of each part are governed by the requirements of the whole; so that the parts bear reference to the whole, and the whole to the parts:—

"Spirit, that lurks such form within, it is known to all thy kin. Self-kindled every soul ignites, And hints the future that I owe."

But the theory of development further teaches that the evolution of new parts is the consequence of pre-existing parts adapted to a new state of things or existence. Thus the tadpole of the salamander has gills and lives in the water; but the *Salamander Atra*, which lives up on the mountains, and brings forth its young fully formed, has all the parts necessary for its new existence. But in the gravid female is found, when cut open, tadpoles with feathered gills, like tadpoles of water-newts. These have no reference to the life of the creature on the mountains, but solely refer to ancestral adaptations. From this we derive the knowledge that when a creature or plant changes by natural selection its nature, or its pursuits, it puts on new forms or growth, and leaves the old ones behind in a state of abeyance as unnecessary and unsuitable to its new mode of existence. Yet, strange to say, and extraordinary as it may appear, the old phases are reproduced in the embryo or germ, showing the origin whence it sprang. To explain, however, further the development theory, we have only to trace the history of the human race from a state of barbarism to the present stage of civilisation, or to look back from infancy to mature age. By this system of development the human race has risen from a state of the lowest degradation and ignorance into one of the highest grandeur and profoundest knowledge; from the wigwams of the aboriginal tribes to the mansions of civilised Europe; from the stone hatchets to the cutlery of Sheffield; and from the knowledge of the wild Indian

—Whose untutored mind
Sees God in clouds, or hears Him in the wind," to that profound philosophy which can trace the planets in their courses, or prognosticate the return of a comet. We thus leave behind us the characteristics of barbarism, and the human brain, which once contained all the instincts that prompted to cruelty and revenge, and murder and rapine, is now developed into a brain with instincts suited to the changed condition of the race—prompting to the pursuits of industry and the arts of peace; to the love of virtue and the rights of man. A'd it further hints that we must still go on to a higher state; shaking off and leaving behind us whatsoever is not consistent with truth and justice, and for the well-being of the human kind at large.

Onslow-road.

THE CAREER OF AN AMERICAN FEMALE DETECTIVE.

(From the *New York Review*)

Mrs. Kate Warr, born in the town of Erin, Chemung Co., N. Y., of poor parents, had few opportunities of education; but nature had educated her by giving her a large brain, a good judgment, quick perception, and a resourceful wit. Mr. Pinkerton commenced business as a private detective about fifteen years ago. Some two years after he was called upon by Mrs. Warr, a stranger, who applied for a position as a female detective. Up to that time he had not thought of employing females, but the novelty and utility of the thing quickly banished what he supposed might be the prejudices of society, and, after several interviews, she was taken into service. She soon proved her competency, and when it became necessary to add other females to that branch of the service, Mrs. Warr was chosen as their head. Her force was thoroughly organised, and the most rigid rules of discipline, moral and otherwise, were laid down. Her control over all her subordinates was commensurate with her strong will, her unceasing vigilance, and her strict morality. A severe code she deemed necessary, both for the preservation and utilisation of the force, and to overcome the scruples that mankind entertained of the propriety of that kind of service. Her own life as a vindication of the wisdom of her creed, for her duty even led her into associations unpleasant to dwell on, and brought her constantly into contact with the worst phases of society.

Among some of the earlier investigations submitted to her charge was that of the robbery of the Adams Express Company, at Montgomery, Alabama. The loss was about 10,000 dollars. After a long and intricate search, she followed the package step by step, until she finally recovered it, except 485 dollars, at Jenkinsburg, in this State, about one year after it had been stolen. At the time of the passage of Mr. Lincoln and suite from Harrisburg to Washington to be inaugurated, the air was thick with rumours of assassination, and well organised plots had been laid in Baltimore, the details of which no one sufficiently knew to propose a plan of circumvention. Suddenly an "unknown lady" appeared and arranged the time of departure, the procuring of sleeping-car berths, and such other precautionary steps as to her intimate knowledge of the plot and ready judgment suggested. This "unknown lady" was Mrs. Warr.

At the breaking out of the rebellion, Mr. Pinkerton having been assigned to duty as the head of the secret service of the army of the United States, Mrs. Warr took charge of the female department in Washington, and continued at the head of it until 1863, when Mr. Pinkerton retired from service for a short time. Whilst in Washington her experience was varied and startling, she having to combat with the whole army of female spies, and secret agents of the rebels. Always cool, calm, and collected, she managed her part admirably, and her services were of infinite value to the Government. Under Mr. Pinkerton, she, in 1865, assumed charge of the female department of the secret service at New Orleans, where her natural ability and former experience served to add to her career of usefulness. She undoubtedly ranked as the best female detective in the United States, if not in the world.

Though not a member of any Church, her life was ornamented with all the Christian graces. Charity was a marked feature, and whether in aiding the hunted contraband, or caring to the sick or wounded in the prison-house, she always left the sufferer indebted to her for a kind word or act. Quick to perceive and prompt to do, she proved that females are useful in the sphere to which the wants of society have long been loth to assign them. As she lived so she died, a strong, pure, and devoted woman. Her remains lie entombed in the private lot of Mr. Pinkerton in Graceland Cemetery.

* Histoire d'Herod, Roi des Juifs. Par F. de Saulcy. Paris: L. Hachette & Co. 1867.

EVERYBODY has heard of Mr. Darwin's theory of development, but few, I apprehend, have waded through the ponderous details of the volumes he has already put forth. Perhaps a few remarks by way of illustration may not be unacceptable to your readers. The science of embryology has initiated us into facts of a most extraordinary and startling nature. It appears that the embryo or germ goes through all the stages of its ancestral pre-existence. By some this has been termed the preformation hypothesis; by others the epigenesis, or outgrowth. In all probability evolution or new growth is the proper hypothesis; that is to say development of parts from the pre-existing creature or organisation, according to the circumstances under which it has its being. I will not, gentle reader, go through the particulars which lead to the frightful idea that you are distantly related to a fish—perchance a tadpole—and that you once had a tail. But I will merely start from the point when proud intellectual man sprang into existence upon the earth in the shape of a savage. From this point the mental development of the civilised man passes through the stages which the race passed through in the course of its long history, and the psychology of the child reproduces the psychology of the savage. It was supposed from this embryological exhibition, on the principle of preformation, and perhaps on the doctrine of predestination, that the history of the individual was pre-ordained from the time of Adam to the end of his existence. But the theory of development or epigenesis establishes the fact that the new formations of mind or body are the outgrowth or product of pre-existing parts, induced by the surrounding circumstances under which the individual holds its existence in its species in its generation. Thus I might say that the child passes through the phases of psychology of its ancestors, sometimes reproducing characteristics of its grandfather or great grandfather, modified, as it were, by the characteristics of the parents that gave it birth. The development of the child as it grows up is again modified by the treatment it receives, and the society in which it lives. This development is naturally slow; and it is a mistake to hasten by violent and artificial means a development which should be gentle and natural. The precocious child is seldom the most successful adult. Nature herself acts very slow degrees. In fact, the materials by

RAILWAY
FROM AND AFTER 6TH AUGUST,
GREAT SOUTHERN, WESTERN.

DOWN TRAINS. Sydney to Parramatta, Mount Victoria, &c.

STATIONS. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

Sydney 6 45 8 35 9 10 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196

NEW AND MAGNIFICENT DESIGNS OF 15-
CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY, consisting of
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Albert Chains, Lockets, Crosses,
Screws, Signs and Fancy Rings, Brooches, Earrings, &c.;
also ladies' and gentlemen's first-class Lever Watches, just
unpacked post mail. At A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-street,
first floor.

M EERSCHAUM PIPES, from Vienna, at greatly re-
duced prices. A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

P. WARE, of the VERY BEST QUALITY, in
E. Spoons, Forks, Soup Ladles, Gravy Spoons, Butter
Knives, &c., just unpacked, at A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-
street, first floor.

SILVER CUTLERY, at A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-street,
first floor.

FIELD GLASSSES, achronomous with crystal lenses, at
A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-street, first floor.

E X HARLOW.—A large assortment of Fishing Nets
and Trawl, at A. BLAUS, 9, Hunter-street.

COLONIAL TOBACCO (Cunningham's) on SALE,
O'DOUD and CO., Commercial Wharf.

COOKING STOVE.—Leominster, Kitcheners, 3 feet
nearly new. Apply Reading and Wellman, George-
M ESS BEEF.—Clarence River—Winter-cured,
guaranteed. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

PRIME MESS PORK, winter-cured, guaranteed equal
to Irish. H. S. BIRD, Circular Quay.

POLE SALE, cheap, set of Clark's Patent self-cutting
steel shutters. C. MATHER, 394, George-street.

SHIPS and COASTERS' STOVES, the great variety,
at ROBINSON'S Store, George-street.

SHIPS' STOVES REPAIRED, all extra fittings kept
in stock. F. R. ROBINSON.

TO SHIPWRENS and AGENTS.—Just landed ex
Martha Birnie, 2 cases Ship's SALOON LAMPS,
W. FOY, Hunter-street.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,
By Ruston, Proctor and CO., London.

PAINTS, OILS, BOTTLING-WAX, AND OTHER
PAINTS AND COLORANTS, on SALE,
NORTH WHARF, COUGAR COMPANY.

The undersigned are Agents for and have for SALE
all goods manufactured by the above company.

(Signed) GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO.

O'KEEY and SON'S Enamel and Black Lead Mills,
Blackfriars Road, London, England.

O'KEEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (non-mercurial),
for cleaning and polishing silver, electro-plate, plate
glass, &c., Tablettes, 10s.

O'KEEY'S Wellington KNIFE POLISH. Packets
2d each; tins 6d, 1s, 2s, and 4s each.

O'KEEY'S Indiarubber KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s 6d
each.

O'KEEY'S GOODS sold everywhere by Ironmongers,
Oilemen, Grocers, Brushmakers, Druggists, &c.

CITY CEMENT STORMS.—G. E. CHANE (late
Wyndham), 30, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay, Cement,
best brands, plaster, lead, zinc, galvanised on all brands,
drain pipes, all sizes, fire-bricks, fire-jumps.

SLATES, best blue, Hangar, and slate Nails, reduced in
price. City Cement Stores, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—The largest open stock in
Sydney. Upwards of 100,000 rolls to choose from.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Paperhangings by the case
or half, from 2d per roll. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Potter's Circular Print
Paperhangings, new designs. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Potter's Circular Print
Paperhangings, great novelty. 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS.—The trade and public generally
will find in this paperhangings the new English designs,
for which the price is reduced to 1s 6d per roll. For other
paperhangings, at the Paris Exhibition last year. Royal Blue House.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Sheet glass, all sizes, 10 x
8, 14 x 16, 10 x 20 x 40 x 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Genuine White Lead,
Blundell, Spence and CO., at 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Brushware, such tools,
white-wash brushes, in string and copper. 170, Pitt-street.

ROYAL BLUE HOUSE.—Diaphane for decoration
of church windows; a sample window now on view.

PAPERHANGINGS, &c.—78 Cases, now landing ex
Martha Birnie. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

PAPERHANGINGS shortly expected for Dundonald,
56 tales, all new goods. Royal Blue House, 170, Pitt-street.

HIGHEST cash price given for old ZINC. W. FOY,
Galvanic Works, Paddington.

COSMOPOLITAN HOUSE, Pitt-street, corner of
Brougham-place.—Paperhangings, &c. Tanning.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House, corner of
Brougham-place.—American and Colonial Kerossene.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House—Paints,
Oils, Brushware, Lamps, and Cotton Wicks.

160, PIIT-STREET, Cosmopolitan House

FUNERAL.—The Friends of Mr. THOMAS BARRIS (late Inspector of Police) are specially invited to attend his Funeral, to be held on Friday evening, 13th, Elizabeth-street, near St. James's Church, To-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock. No circulars will be issued. THOMAS BARRIS, Under-sheriff, Bank-street, Will-Street, and Hill's Factory, Hill-street.

UNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. LUKE WADE are invited to attend his funeral, to be held on Friday evening, 13th, Elizabeth-street, near St. James's Church, To-MORROW (Tuesday) MORNING, at half-past 2 o'clock. J. and T. SPYING, Undertakers, George-street, South, opposite St. James's Church.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th September, 1868.

TENDER.—TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES.—REMITTED.—TENDERED.—No tenders will be received at this Office until noon of FRIDAY, the 16th September instant, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of Government Debentures, amounting to the sum of One Hundred and Sixty thousand Pounds Sterling, to be issued under authority of the Act 31 Vic. No. 27, subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions.

Each Tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

The price tendered must be for the principal sum of the Debentures, with accrued interest from 1st July last.

In the event of equivalent Tenders being received in excess of the Debentures for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.

If the tender be accepted, Debentures for such amount as may be required will be issued in sums of £100 and £50, and account will be taken of the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and the sum of £100 per cent. per year, per annum, paid half-yearly, from the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the Debentures to be issued.

The principal sum will be payable on 1st July, 1868, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1869, of the place at which it is intended to present the Debentures for payment of such sum.

The Debentures will be dated 1st July, 1868, from which date the interest will commence. The first half-year's interest falling the 1st January, 1869, will be payable in Sydney, only; and after that date, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, provided that the holder at the time of tendering, is free to make after 1st January, 1869, an endorsement on the Debentures, to the effect that he has given his consent to any change that it may be desired to make in this respect, being previously registered and endorsed on the Debentures, at the Treasury, in Sydney, or at the Office of the Bankers of the Government, prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

The Debentures will be transferable by delivery.

The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Agent.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8th September, 1868.

YASS BRIDGE.—TENDERS will be received at this Office, until noon of FRIDAY, the 29th day of September next, from persons willing to construct the bridge and delivery, at Railway Station, Redfern, wrought iron superstructure for Bridge at Yass, with separate tenders for the erection of same, at Yass.

Tenders to be addressed to the Under-Secretary for Public Works, Sydney, and to be marked outside "Tender for Superstructure, Yass Bridge."

JAMES BYRNES, General Post Office, Brisbane, 13th August, 1868.

AMENDMENT NOTICE.—H.R.H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

BRANCH MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN BRISBANE AND SYDNEY, AND BRISBANE AND ROCKHAMPTON, via MARYBOROUGH AND GLENSTON, AND MAIL SERVICE BETWEEN ROCKHAMPTON AND BRISBANE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at this Office until the 29th September next, at noon, for the CONVEYANCE OF ENGLISH MAILS by Steam-boat, between BRISBANE and SYDNEY, for three years, commencing with the Household Mail leaving Brisbane on or about November 4th, 1868.

The Tenders to state the tonnage and horse-power of the steamers proposed to be employed.

It will be required that a steamer leave Brisbane with the Mail for England sixty hours before the ocean mail steamer is to arrive, and to leave Sydney, and arrive in time to tranship the mail.

If from stress of weather, or any other cause, the Contractor shall fail to put the Mail on board the ocean mail steamer at Sydney, the whole of the subsidy apportioned for that trip will be retained.

A steamer to be retained at Sydney to receive the Queensland portion of the English Mail, and be despatched within four hours after the arrival of the ocean mail steamer, and deliver the mail at Brisbane within sixty hours.

The contractor fail to deliver the English Mail at Brisbane within sixty hours after its receipt by him at Sydney, the same penalty as that mentioned in the last clause will be enforced.

Should the contractor fail to have a steamer in readiness at 12 noon, when the English Mail packet arrives, and thereby occasion a detention of the steamer, he will be liable to a penalty of one hundred pounds for every twenty-four hours the mail is so detained, or in proportion for a late period of time.

The contractor to produce the bills of all mails put on board, whether English, Colonial, or Foreign.

The vessels and fittings, as to boats, and space allotted for mails, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and no person must be allowed access to the place in which the mails are deposited.

The contractor will be required to take all risks of delay through the non-arrival of the ocean mail steamer, as no claim will be allowed for demurrage.

Tenders will also be received, either separately or in conjunction with the above, for the conveyance for three years, commencing 1st January, 1869, of the Post Office, and envelope every fortnight, from and to Rockhampton and Townsville, calling at Mackay (when required) and Bowen, and remaining at each of those places to deliver and receive the mails so long as the Postmaster-General shall think necessary.

And for the conveyance of the steamer, the amount of all mails put on board, whether English, Colonial, or Foreign.

The vessels and fittings, as to boats, and space allotted for mails, to be subject to the approval of the Postmaster-General, and no person must be allowed access to the place in which the mails are deposited.

The contractor will be required to take all risks of delay through the non-arrival of the ocean mail steamer, as no claim will be allowed for demurrage.

Tenders will also be received, either separately or in conjunction with the above, for the conveyance for three years, if the service can not be rendered satisfactorily, or by giving six months' notice of their intention to do so.

The amount of contract will be paid in monthly instalments, in accordance with Treasury regulations.

Tenders to be addressed to the Postmaster-General, and marked on the left hand corner, "Tender for the Conveyance of the Mail," and to be marked outside "Tender for the Conveyance of the Mail."

The Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

THOS. L. MURRAY PRIOR, Postmaster-General.

The Treasury, Queensland, 24th July, 1868.

I am hereby notified for the information of the Lessees of Crown Lands and others interested, that a complete list of all the rents in the colonies, which rent is payable on or before the 30th September next, showing the amounts due in each instance, is now published.

The list may be purchased at the Government Printing Office, or will be forwarded by post on the receipt of two shillings and sixpence.

R. H. MACKENZIE.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY.

LIFE INSURANCE.

ANNUITY AND ENDOWMENT OFFICE.

Principal Office—NEW PITT-STREET, SYDNEY.

JURISDICTION.

George E. King, Esq., Chairman.

Professor Smith, M.D., Deputy Chairman.

J. F. Josephson, Esq.

Samuel Lyons, Esq.

Edwin T. Bell, Esq.

Revenue—£100,000 per annum.

Accrued and Unpaid Funds—

HALF A MILLION STERLING.

This Society is constituted on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, and the whole premium derived from its business being exclusively to its members, and are divided ratably among them at intervals of five years.

Terms of proposal, and every information respecting the terms upon which LIFE INSURANCES, ANNUITIES, and ENDOWMENTS are granted, may be obtained from the Secretary, or from any of the Agents in the principal towns throughout the colony.

ALEXANDER J. BALSTON, Secretary.

Sydney, 3rd June, 1868.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Unpaid Liability.

The undersigned, having full power to act for the above-named Company in this colony, are now prepared to receive proposals for Fire and Marine risks of every description.

Policies will be issued promptly upon the most favourable terms, and all claims adjusted and settled in Sydney without delay.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

CORNWALL FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The undersigned are now prepared to accept Marine risks on the underwritten terms, and to issue Policies.

GEORGE A. LLOYD and CO., Agents.

Sydney, 17th August, 1868.

OLD AND LADIES' LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Mr. W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

Sydney, 9th August, 1868.

NATIONAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Chief Office, Adelaide, South Australia.

Capital, £100,000.

Marine risks accepted on hulls, goods, freights, &c.

Claims accepted in Colonies, Calcutta, &c.

Local Director—John ALGER, Esq.

W. H. MACKENZIE, Jun., Agent.

96, Pitt-street, Sydney.

The Treasury, New South Wales, 11th September, 1868.

TENDER.—TRANSFER OF DEBENTURES.

REMITTED.—No tenders will be received at this Office until noon of FRIDAY, the 16th September instant, from persons desirous of purchasing the whole or any portion of Government Debentures, amounting to the sum of One Hundred and Sixty thousand Pounds Sterling, to be issued under authority of the Act 31 Vic. No. 27, subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions.

Each Tender must be for the amount of one or more Debentures, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."

The price tendered must be for the principal sum of the Debentures, with accrued interest from 1st July last.

In the event of equivalent Tenders being received in excess of the Debentures for disposal, a pro rata distribution will be made.

If the tender be accepted, Debentures for such amount as may be required will be issued in sums of £100 and £50, and account will be taken of the Consolidated Revenue of New South Wales, and the sum of £100 per cent. per year, per annum, paid half-yearly, from the 1st of July and the 1st of January in each year. Parties tendering should state in which of the above sums they wish the Debentures to be issued.

The principal sum will be payable on 1st July, 1868, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, but notice must be given, on or before the 1st January, 1869, of the place at which it is intended to present the Debentures for payment of such sum.

The Debentures will be dated 1st July, 1868, from which date the interest will commence. The first half-year's interest falling the 1st January, 1869, will be payable in Sydney, only; and after that date, either in Sydney or London, at the option of the holder, provided that the holder at the time of tendering, is free to make after 1st January, 1869, an endorsement on the Debentures, to the effect that he has given his consent to any change that it may be desired to make in this respect, being previously registered and endorsed on the Debentures, at the Treasury, in Sydney, or at the Office of the Bankers of the Government, prior to the date on which such interest shall be payable.

The Debentures will be transferable by delivery.

The amount tendered, if accepted, must be paid in cash.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Agent.

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 8th September, 1868.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.—AUSTRALIAN FIRE, LIFE, and MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

LORIMER, MARWOOD, and HOME, Agents.

REDUCTION IN RATES OF FIRE PREMIUM.

AUGUSTA FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE SOUTHERN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

GENERAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.